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THE JOURNAL OF GEOGRAPHY.—Beginning with the number for January, 1905, Prof. Richard Elwood Dodge, of the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, assumes full responsibility for the editing and publishing of the *Journal of Geography*. The *Journal* will continue in its present form and character, and will deal with geographic education in elementary, secondary, and normal schools. All communications should be addressed to the editor at the address given above.

DR. GILBERT HONORED.—Dr. G. K. Gilbert, of the U. S. Geological Survey, has been elected a foreign member of the Accademia dei Lincei at Rome.

#### OBITUARY.

EDWARD STANFORD.—Mr. Edward Stanford, the well-known map publisher of London, died on Nov. 3 last in his seventy-eighth year. His interest in maps was first aroused in 1848. He produced in 1862 the most perfect map of London that had ever been issued, using as a basis a skeleton map showing only main roads on a scale of 12 inches to one mile. He employed surveyors to fill in details, and as fast as sheets came in from the surveyors they were engraved with infinite pains on steel plates. He published many other notable maps.

RICHARD KUND.—Major Richard Kund, who, with Lieut.-Tappenbeck, was engaged in the exploration of the Southern Cameroons (1888-90), died on July 31 last, at the age of fifty years.

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### NEW MAPS.

#### AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.—Geologic Atlas of the United States. No. 112. Bisbee Folio, Arizona, 1904.

The Bisbee quadrangle is in Cochise Co., in the southeastern part of Arizona and within the mountain region. It extends between Longitudes 109° 45' and 110° W. and Latitudes 31° 30' and 31° 20', the latter being the Mexican boundary line; area about 170 square miles. The most striking topographical feature in the map is the sharp contrast between mountain and plain. The quadrangle owes its economic importance exclusively to the occurrence within it of ores of copper. The total output of copper to the close of 1902 was 380,047,210 pounds.

UNITED STATES.—Land classification map of Little Belt Mountains Quadrangle and part of Fort Benton Quadrangle, Montana. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.7 statute miles to an inch. U. S. Geol. Survey, Washington, D. C., 1904.

A fine specimen of the maps by which the Government is illustrating the economic resources of the forest reserves and public lands of the West. Colours differentiate the forest areas according to the quantity of timber per acre, and show the grazing, agricultural, and unproductive areas. The map accompanies Professional Paper No. 30 on "Forest Conditions" in this region.

UNITED STATES.—Lincoln Forest Reserve, New Mexico. Scale, 1:348,000, or 5.4 statute miles to an inch. U. S. Geol. Survey, Washington, D. C., 1904.

Colours classify the land according to the quantity of timber, the burned timber

tracts and the timberless or grazing lands. Topography is shown by contours with interval of 250 feet. Illustrates Professional Paper No. 33 on "Forest Conditions" in this Reserve.

UNITED STATES.—Hydrographic Map of Alabama. Scale, 1:2,534,400, or 40 statute miles to an inch. Compiled by B. M. Hall, U. S. Geol. Survey, Water Supply and Irrigation Paper No. 107. Washington, D. C., 1904.

A black map illustrating this monograph descriptive of the water-power of Alabama. The gauging stations and important water-powers utilized or undeveloped are shown, together with the Fall Line. The powers on the smaller streams are not shown.

UNITED STATES.—Reconnaissance Map of the Cascade Range near the 49th Parallel. Scale, 1:260,000, or 4 statute miles to an inch. By G. O. Smith and F. C. Calkins, U. S. Geol. Survey, *Bull.* No. 235. Washington, D. C., 1904.

This is a geological map across the Cascade Range near the boundary between the United States and Canada. Elevations are shown by contours, roads and trails are indicated, and the geological formations are represented by tints and type.

UNITED STATES.—Hypsometrische Karte des Flussgebietes des St. Lawrence Stromes. Scale, 1:8,000,000, or 126.2 statute miles to an inch. *Geog. Rundschau* Vol. XXVII, No. 2. Vienna, 1904.

A good specimen of the instructive maps issued by this publication. Four tints show elevations, the boundaries of the basin stand out, and canals are indicated, though the most important of all, the Sault and Canadian Canals, are omitted.

ALASKA.—The Porcupine Placer District. Scale, 1:506,880, or 8 statute miles to an inch. By Charles W. Wright, U. S. Geol. Survey, Washington, D. C., 1904.

ALASKA.—Economic Geology of the Porcupine Placer District. Scale, 1:300,000, or 4.7 statute miles to an inch. By C. W. Wright, U. S. Geol. Survey, Washington, D. C., 1904.

These two maps illustrate *Bulletin* No. 236, which describes the Porcupine gold field, one of the most important placer districts of Southeastern Alaska, embracing an area of about 100 square miles. Its central point is approximately in 58° 25' N. Lat. and 136° 12' W. Long. Placer gold was discovered here in 1898, and the output of gold averages about \$460,000 a year. The second map shows the distribution of the gold-bearing gravels and mineralized areas as far as determined.

PERU.—Carta Geográfica del Norte y Oriente del Perú. Mercator Projection. Scale on the equator, about 46 statute miles to an inch. By George M. von Hassel, *Boletín* of the Geographical Society of Lima, Vol. XIII, No. 13, Lima, 1903.

This large-scale map is especially valuable for its great number of place-names, numerous heights in figures among the mountains, and the distribution of the Indian tribes east of the Cordilleras. It gives the latest information concerning boundaries and routes, and marks the limit of navigation on the rivers at low water.

PERÚ.—Provincia de Cajatambo. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. *Boletín* of the Corps of Mining Engineers of Peru, No. 10, Lima, 1904.

Shows the distribution of gold, silver and coal mines, and of ore-reduction works.

## EUROPE.

DENMARK.—Fisheries of Denmark in the Baltic. No scale. Publications de Circonstance, No. 13A. Conseil Permanent International pour l'Exploration de la Mer, Copenhagen, 1904.

A series of 6 charts showing the location of the plaice, herring, salmon, eel, haddock, and pike fisheries of Denmark.

SWEDEN.—The Baltic fisheries of Sweden. No scale. Same publication as above.

Six small charts showing the position of the various Swedish fisheries in the Baltic.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—A Series of 84 Plates of Maps and Plans, with Descriptive Text illustrating the Topography, Physiography, Geology, Climate, and the Political and Commercial Features of the Country. Designed by and prepared under the direction of J. G. Bartholomew. John Bartholomew & Co., The Geographical Institute, Edinburgh.

The publication of this splendid atlas is now completed. Part XIX includes text by Dr. Hugh R. Mill descriptive of the physical features of England and Wales in relation to political and commercial development. Plate 1 is a beautiful bathy-orographical map of England and Wales on a scale of 1:1,700,000, or 27 statute miles to an inch; seven tints show heights above and six depths below sea-level. Plate 2 is a geological map with sections showing the geology of the environs of London and the distribution of the coal measures and iron works. Part XX includes religious, social, and railroad statistics. Part XXI includes tables of industrial and commercial statistics, a Glossary showing the etymology of English and Welsh place-names, and plates giving in great detail the natural distribution of vegetation, of pasture and tilled lands, of population, manufactures, and mineral products. The remaining sheets in these three parts complete the detailed sheets of England and Wales. This great work will be of the highest value to all students, and will take its place in the front rank of cartographic products.

EUROPE.—Karte der Bevölkerungsdichtigkeit der Europäischen Staaten und ihrer Verwaltungsbezirke. Von Dr. Fr. von Juraschek. Scale, 1:20,000,000, or 315.6 statute miles to an inch. *Bulletin of the International Institute of Statistics*, Berlin, 1904.

Eleven tints showing different densities of population.

GERMANY.—Uebersichtskarte der Endmoränen Ostholsteins. Scale, 1:300,000, or 4.7 statute miles to an inch. *Mitt. der Geog. Gesellschaft und des Naturhist. Museums in Lübeck*, Second Series, No. 19, Lübeck, 1904.

Shows numerous terminal moraines arranged in parallel and curving lines and spread over eastern Holstein from near the Baltic to its southern limits.

NORTH SEA.—Surface Temperatures in the North Sea. By Dr. E. Van Everdingen and Dr. C. H. Vind. Publications de Circonstance, No. 14. Conseil Permanent International pour l'Exploration de la Mer, Copenhagen, 1904.

Twelve small charts showing lines of equal temperature in the southern part of the North Sea, based upon a large number of observations in the four months, Sept.—Dec., 1903.

## AFRICA.

AFRICA.—Afrique. Chemins de Fer; Navigation à Vapeur. Natural scale, 1:17,500,000, or 276.2 statute miles to an inch. *Annales de Géographie*, Vol. 13, No. 72. Armand Colin, Paris, 1904.

Illustrates an article on the present development of railroad-building in Africa. All railroads in operation, or that were building in August, 1904, are shown. Projected lines, for the most part, are not indicated because, as a rule, their routes are not wholly determined and may be subject to much modification. The navigable parts of rivers

are clearly shown in blue, but the scale of the map is not sufficiently large to distinguish between the extent of navigation at high and at low water, and the map refers only to navigation at high water. It is seen that a considerable number of the new railroads have been built in connection with the navigable parts of waterways, the railroads being supplementary to the rivers in securing steam communications between the coasts and the far interior.

AFRICA.—Eisenbahn- und Wege-Karte von Afrika. Scale, 1:30,000,000, or 473.4 statute miles to an inch. *Geog. Rundschau*, Vol. XXVII, No. 1, Vienna, 1904.

Shows railroads now in operation, those that are being built and numerous projected lines; also the extent of inland navigation and the caravan, portage, and ox-cart routes.

TOGO.—Scale, 1:2,000,000, or 31.56 statute miles to an inch. *Geog. Rundschau*, Vol. XXVII, No. 3, Vienna, 1904.

The scale is large enough to give the additional information recently obtained concerning the topography of Togo, the new boundaries, a large number of settlements and the railroads in operation or projected.

#### ASIA.

ASIA MINOR.—Karte von Kleinasien in 24 Blatt. Scale 1:400,000, or 6.3 statute miles to an inch. Von Dr. Richard Kiepert. Sheets D I Budrum, B VI Erzurum, C VI Nisibin, A VI Tirabzon, D VI Nisibin. Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), Berlin, 1902.

This work, now far advanced, continues to justify the opinion expressed with its early sheets, that it would be the best cartographic delineation of our knowledge of Asia Minor up to this time. The place-names are especially numerous, and the large scale permits a clear definition of the topographic features as far as surveys of considerable detail have been carried out.

CHINA.—Aufnahmen im Zentralen Gebirgsland der Provinz Schantung. Scale, 1:600,000, or 9.4 statute miles to an inch. *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 50, No. 11, illustrating Mr. Walter Anz's journey. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1904.

Mr. Anz shows his route, what is known of the topography, and introduces figures here and there referring to sketches on the sheet of topographic forms that are seen at the places indicated.

EAST INDIES.—Ceylon. Scale, 1:506,880, or 8 statute miles to an inch. From surveys carried out in 1896-1903. The Survey Department, Colombo, 1904.

The map contains more information than any preceding map of the island. The scale is sufficiently large to show topography with considerable detail, all the common roads, telegraph lines, railroads and stations, lighthouses, &c.

#### ISLAND AND OCEAN.

PACIFIC ISLAND.—Neue Aufnahmen aus der Südsee. Von M. Moisel. *Mitt. von Forschungsreisenden und Gelehrten aus den Deutsch. Schutzgebieten*, Vol. XVII, No. 4, Berlin, 1904.

The sheet contains five finely-executed maps showing the latest surveys in the German possessions in the Pacific. The southeast part of Ponape Island is shown on a scale of 1:50,000, or 0.7 statute mile to an inch; the northwest part of the Gazelle Peninsula, on a scale of 1:200,000, or 3.1 statute miles to an inch; the west portion of New Hannover, on a scale of 1:100,000, or 1.5 statute miles to an inch; the middle portion of New Mecklenburg, on a scale of 1:200,000, or 3.1 statute miles to an inch.

The regions covered by these surveys are in the little-known Bismarck Archipelago, excepting Ponape, which is one of the Caroline Islands. Luise Harbour on Lihir I. east of New Mecklenburg is shown on a scale of 1:75,000, or 1.18 statute miles to an inch. Full descriptive text accompanies the sheet, which is an important addition to the mapping of these little-known regions.

ATLANTIC OCEAN.—Campagne Scientifique de la "Princess Alice," 1904. No scale. *Bulletin* of the Oceanographical Museum of Monaco, 1904.

A black map showing the itinerary of the "Princess Alice" in 1904, and the soundings made during the journey, those in the region of the Azores, completing the bathymetrical map of the archipelago just published. Gorringer and Monaco Banks are shown in insets on a larger scale. The chart illustrates the list of stations and soundings printed in *Bulletin* 19 of this Museum.

#### GENERAL.

THE WORLD.—L'Année Cartographique (Fourteenth year), Hachette & Cie., Paris, 1904.

The annual supplement to the geographical and map publications issued by Hachette & Co. The three-map sheets contain 16 maps, on which are indicated the additions to geographic knowledge, the boundary changes, etc., made in 1903-04. The Asia sheet shows the present status of railroad-building in Asia, the routes of Dr. Karl Futterer in northeast Tibet, and the itineraries of Grillières and Courtellemont in western China; the Africa sheet gives the results of recent explorations in the northern Sahara, the Chad Basin, southern Abyssinia, the Ivory Coast, the delimitation of the boundaries between the Ivory and Gold coasts and between Portuguese and French Guinea, and the new administrative districts of French West Africa and the French Congo; the America sheet shows the new boundary between Alaska and British America, the results of the latest expeditions by Commander Peary and the new frontier between Brazil and Bolivia. Text explanatory of the maps appears on the back of each sheet.

THE WORLD.—Sketch map of the Cotton Belt of the World. Mercator projection. Accompanying Prof. Dunstan's Report on "Cotton Cultivation in the British Empire and Egypt." London, 1904.

Colours show with rough approximation the producing areas in British and foreign territory, and also the British and other areas in which cotton-growing is now in the experimental stage.

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#### BOOK NOTICES.

**Ueber Naturschilderung. Von Friedrich Ratzel.** Mit 7 Bildern in Photogravüre. München und Berlin. Druck und Verlag von R. Oldenbourg. 1904.

This last work of the great scholar, completed a few days before his death, is devoted to the systematic treatment of some problems which, though not immediately geographic, are of great importance in bringing forward the attractive sides of geography. It is dedicated "to all friends of nature, especially those who, as teachers of geography, or natural history, or history, wish to awaken an appreciation of the